

The Times-Dispatch.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1903.

A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

We have from an esteemed correspondent a communication in which we are requested to answer several questions propounded. We shall do so as far as we are able.

Did Mr. Cleveland participate or vote in the primaries held in his precinct, or ward, in 1890 and 1900, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county conventions, thence to the State and thence to the National Democratic Convention?

Our correspondent knows as much as we do concerning Mr. Cleveland's political acts in 1890 and 1900.

2. Is it not the rule of the Democratic party that the nominee shall receive a two-thirds majority of the delegates to the National Convention, and is it not right that every man who took part in the primaries held before the convention meets shall support the nominee of the convention?

3. How else can a political party be maintained?

It is the rule of the National Democratic Convention that a candidate must receive a two-thirds majority of the votes cast. In order to secure the nomination. Every man must decide for himself whether or not he is in duty bound to support the nominee of the party. It is understood that when a man takes part in a primary election he will support the nominee, but he does not commit himself absolutely. If, subsequently, the party in convention promulgates a platform containing new principles and principles to which he cannot conscientiously subscribe, he must settle the matter with his own conscience whether or not he will vote for the nominee.

4. Did Mr. Cleveland vote for Mr. Bryan either in 1890 or 1900? If not, for whom did he vote?

We do not know how Mr. Cleveland voted in those elections, but there is good reason to suppose that he did not vote for Mr. Bryan.

5. Has not the silver wing of the Democratic party stood squarely by the nominee from 1873 to the present?

6. Had they bolted in 1884 and in 1892, could Mr. Cleveland have been elected?

7. Having laid aside their preferences, then, in every election from 1873 to 1892, had they not the right to expect the support of the gold wing of the party, when a nominee, representing the principles in which they (the silver wings) believed, was before the people?

8. If not, why not?

Generally speaking, Democrats stood solidly together up to the election of 1896. But there is reason to believe that if the party had come out in favor of the gold standard in 1896, or if it had refused to declare in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, Mr. Bryan and many of his followers would have bolted, for Mr. Bryan had previously declared that, party or no party, he would not support a platform declaring in favor of the gold standard. Therefore, the silver wing of the party had no more right to expect the support of the gold wing on a free silver platform than the gold wing had the right to expect the support of the silver wing on a gold standard platform.

9. Was there not as much of brain and good judgment and honesty of purpose in the 60,000 men who supported Bryan in 1892 as in the 100,000 who supported Palmer and Buckner in that campaign?

We believe that the advocates of free silver were just as conscientious as the advocates of the gold standard.

10. From March 1893 on through Mr. Cleveland's entire four years, was not the country in the midst of a severe panic, even though a gold advocate was in the presidential chair, and the country on a gold basis?

There was undoubtedly a period of hard times between 1893 and 1897, and it would be a useless consumption of space to discuss the cause. The country was practically on a gold basis, but the Sherman silver purchase law at the declining price of silver caused great apprehension in financial circles, and whether that was the whole cause or not, it is certain that confidence was shaken and almost destroyed when the Democratic party declared itself in favor of revolutionizing the financial system and putting the country on a silver basis.

11. Were not the silverites justifiable, then, in advocating a change, and can you name a man who can say with certainty that the policies they advocated would have worked harm to the country?

12. If so, will you please name him?

The advocates of free silver undoubtedly had strong argument in their favor, and as we have already said, we believe that they were as conscientious in their advocacy of free silver as other Democrats were in their opposition to it. Of course, no man can say what would have been the result if free silver had won, but there are many men in the country who believe that it would have brought on a disastrous smash from which the country would have been slow to recover. We can see nothing to be gained, however, in talking about what might have been. The fact is that after the gold standard was established the production of gold was largely increased, confidence

returned and the country very soon started upon a new era of unprecedented prosperity which has continued up to this time.

13. Since when has the Democratic party been a "gold standard" party? Has it not hitherto been the party of bimetalism, and was not that called for in the platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 and endorsed at Kansas City in 1900?

The Democratic party has never declared for the gold standard. It has always advocated "bimetalism," but previous to 1896, while declaring for the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, it declared that the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as should insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. Never until 1896 did the party declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio.

14. Should Mr. Cleveland, by any possibility, become the standard bearer of the Democratic party in 1904, by what mode of reasoning could he expect the bimetalists of the country to support him?

If Mr. Cleveland should be nominated on a gold standard platform in 1904, of course he could not expect the advocates of free silver to support him. He would have no more right to expect it than Mr. Bryan would have the right to expect the advocates of the gold standard to support him on a free silver platform.

15. Did not Mr. Cleveland, after his nomination in 1892, write a letter to Clark Howell, Esq., of Atlanta, Ga., stating that while he did not blame Howell for fighting him before the convention, now that he (Cleveland) was the nominee of the party, it was Howell's duty, and the duty of all Democrats, to vote and work for his election?

Mr. Cleveland was not in 1892 peculiarly the candidate of the gold standard Democrats. The free silver men were quite as enthusiastic in his support at Chicago as the gold standard men were. Indeed, many of the gold standard Democrats were opposed to Mr. Cleveland, but after he was nominated there was no material disagreement among Democrats concerning the platform. The platform of 1892 was generally acceptable, and Mr. Cleveland naturally supposed that Democrats would give the ticket their support in spite of any personal objection that they might have to the nominee. He never said, however, that we have ever heard of, that it was the duty of a Democrat to support a platform to which he was conscientiously opposed.

16. Please give a synopsis of the charges brought against Mr. Cleveland in regard to the sale of some bonds, and his reason for disposing of them to the Morgan syndicate for less than he was offered elsewhere?

Mr. Cleveland was elected on a platform which demanded that the party between gold and silver should be maintained, and in order to do this he deemed it necessary to keep the gold reserve intact. To keep the gold reserve intact he deemed it necessary to sell bonds. We shall not go into any discussion of that subject. We shall not undertake to say whether or not the party could have been maintained by paying out silver from the treasury when gold was demanded. That is another of the "might-have-beens," and is therefore a matter of speculation. Nor shall we undertake to discuss the transaction between Mr. Cleveland and the Morgan syndicate. He may have made a bad bargain, but he deemed it necessary, we suppose, to have the issue of bonds underwritten by a responsible syndicate, and while he may have paid too much for the service, we cannot believe that Mr. Cleveland himself received any part of the profits. If he had done so, it would have been impossible to conceal the fact during all these years. If he had done so and it had been found out on him, no decent man would ever have mentioned his name again, save in contempt, and never would any decent man have mentioned his name again in connection with the presidential nomination.

We have answered these questions simply because they have been forced upon us, and we have tried to answer them fully and frankly; but with no view to resurrecting dead issues, and with no view to provoking discussion on questions that have passed into history.

OUR FIRST SKY-SCRAPER.

Preparations are now being made to clear the ground for Richmond's first skyscraper, which is to be erected by the American National Bank on the southeast corner of Tenth and Main Streets. The Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia ("the Old Mutual") has plans for another skyscraper, to be located one square higher up Main Street, while the Virginia State Insurance Company has begun work on the walls of a tall structure on the lot at Fifth and Main Streets, where Dr. Hoge's residence stood. So it would appear that, though Richmond has been slow to start in this direction, it is now going ahead with spirit and in obedience to and not in advance of a popular demand.

The Tenth Street building will occupy a lot whereon stands (but in course of demolition) the tall building which until recently belonged to the Southern Presbyterian Committee of Publication, and was occupied by it and the Virginia State Insurance Company and, Whitely and Shepperson, printers. Each of these firms is now to have a new home of its own—the insurance company on Dr. Hoge's corner, while the Committee will build on the Randolph lot at Sixth and Grace Streets. Whitely and Shepperson will have a commodious office on Eighth Street, near Main.

The building now in process of demolition on Tenth Street was one of those built soon after the evacuation of Richmond, and filled a gap in "the burnt district." The Main Street floor was at one time occupied as the office of the Old Dominion Steamship Company; later it became the home of a great clothing firm.

Proprietors changed, but the store was utilized in the clothing trade until within recent years. In the beginning, the upper stories of the house were used as public halls, lodge rooms, etc. The Young Men's Christian Association was domiciled there. And there the Women's bazaar was held to raise money to build

the Confederate monument in Hollywood Cemetery. That bazaar was a memorable event in the social life of Richmond in the years immediately succeeding the war, and by it a large sum of money was raised. With it the granite pyramid in Hollywood was erected—a very imposing monument to the Confederate dead—which was expected to be covered with ivy in a few years. That the vines have made but indifferent progress is ascribed by some to the fact that they "lose themselves" and die in the crevices between the stones. It is argued that the result would have been far otherwise had cement been used in laying the stones. But the ladies did the best they could. It is wonderful that they realized as much money as they did, poor and despondent as our people then were.

Our first skyscraper will occupy a site which, before the Confederate war, was occupied by the drug store of Duval & Norton. Lower down the square, where Stearns' block now stands, were the Farmers Bank and the Bank of Virginia, while at the corner, now occupied by O. H. Berry & Co., stood the American Hotel.

That entire square was swept by the fire of evacuation, but it was soon built up again. A central location, and its convenience to the Capitol, postoffice and banking center, have always given it high value. It is a pleasure, therefore, to note that the improvement which is to be made by the American National Bank is in keeping with the dignity and worth of the locality and in accordance with the progress of the city.

Sky-scrapers have been much berated at times, but they have come to stay, as they meet a great public demand. Their tenants are afforded conveniences and facilities for transacting business they could never have otherwise in the center of a city. In the thick of trade and travel there is no substitute for the skyscraper. Only with it can the small extent of ground available for new buildings be put to its best use. This fact is recognized by the American National Bank, and to give itself a spacious and central business home and to meet a public demand for offices, the bank, much to the gratification of the public, has entered upon this enterprise.

GOOD FOR REIDSVILLE.

This is carnival week in the town of Reidsville, N. C. Reidsville is somewhat noted for enterprise and hustle. Her people are quick and energetic, and they can find a "drawing card" and utilize it for revenue as quickly and as energetically as any people on earth, but they found more than their match in the professional carnival managers, who came to pull off the big show scheduled for this week. A negro named John Broadnax was hanged at Wentworth last week for a heinous murder, and the body having been properly embalmed, was at Reidsville awaiting shipment to a medical college. The professional managers of the carnival thought they saw a small fortune in that carcass, and they actually entered into negotiations for it to be placed on exhibition as one of the curiosities of carnival week. They had actually secured the body and were actually going to put it on exhibition in a tent as a side show. This was a little too much enterprise for the enterprising people of Reidsville, and they proceeded at once to break up that part of the carnival programme. The professionals protested and wanted to have their own way, but those Reidsville people were not to be trifled with, and they said that carcass had to leave town peacefully, if possible, but by vigorous force, if necessary, and it was taken hence. Good for Reidsville.

DR. HILLIS, OF BROOKLYN.

The man who at present fills the pulpit of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. He is of the sensational order. Just now he is out with the statement that if Booker Washington comes to Brooklyn, he wants him to speak in his church, and he adds that if Booker can't get entertainment at a hotel, he is welcome to come to the Doctor's home. Furthermore, he promises that if no one in his house will make up the negro educator's bed, he himself, the learned and accomplished Hillis, will do it himself.

In this way the pastor of Plymouth Church desires to set the seal of his reprobation upon the Indianapolis hotel chambermaid, who refused to make up Booker's bed, and also upon the enthusiastic and approving Southern men who have sent her checks amounting to some thousands of dollars.

We wish to do it as delicately as possible, but duty compels us to tell Dr. Hillis that he is wasting his wind, and that the more he condemns the chambermaid, the larger her fund will grow.

The pension of Corporal James A. Tanner has been increased from \$72 to \$100 a month. Six other pensioners, within the last few days, have been granted a like increase, each for the loss of two feet.

People here take a good deal of interest in Tanner because of the disposition he exhibited and the work he did in helping to establish Lee Camp Soldiers' Home. He was a member of a New York regiment, and at the second battle of Manassas he was in a group of men, among whom a Confederate shot burst. The result, so far as he was concerned, was that both of his legs had to be amputated. He was also taken prisoner by our men, but at the end of ten days was paroled. Tanner has served as United States Commissioner of Pensions, but his administration did not pass without criticism, his disposition tending to extravagance in allowing pensions.

Mr. George Haven Putnam, the noted publisher of New York, is on a visit to London, and as might be expected he talks books and publications. In an interview in the London Chronicle he tells the English novel writers just why their productions have lost the popularity they once enjoyed in America. The principal reason he gives is that the copyright agreements have stimulated the production of American fiction, which some years ago found great difficulty in getting itself published. Then, too, Americans have become more accustomed to reading novels about their own life and country, and in like proportion the demand for British fiction has fallen off. Another reason Mr. Putnam gives is that while American novelists are content to wait until their books have earned money, and then share in the profits, if there are any,

English authors are inclined to insist upon a payment in advance, and the result is that American publishers are less and less inclined to take this risk.

Insurance Engineering, a New York publication, says that a corporation now doing a successful business is desirous of establishing a large plant for the manufacture of fire-proof sheet metal building material. Any town or city interested in securing a new manufacturing establishment will give employment to a large number of men, may address "W. J. S., care of Insurance Engineering, No. 120 Liberty Street, New York, to whom all communications will be forwarded.

We know nothing about the matter, but Richmond or some other Virginia town might care to make inquiries, and so we give the hint for what it is worth.

The announcement by Mr. Hanna that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency may not relieve the mind of Mr. Roosevelt very much, but it will save a good deal of newspaper space hereafter. Our estimable contemporaries may now devote to other use the space they have hitherto been giving to Hanna's Presidential aspirations.

What constitutes a gentleman? was a question which came up in a peculiar way last week in London before Justice Darling. The problem before him was to decide whether it were proper for a house and sign painter to call himself a gentleman or not. The fellow had no other claim to the distinction than that he had the gout, but after due consideration of the matter the magistrate decided that that would do.

The bear at Tacoma, who resembled the familiarity of President Roosevelt by growling when patted on the head, had heard of the President's Mississippi trip, perhaps.

Two of the Charlotte papers are to be edited by preachers. Now for a lively time. One of them has already started off by intimating that the editor of a South Carolina paper is a fit subject for the penitentiary.

Well, now, if the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines are a part of the great American Republic, how long before the Monroe doctrine will apply to China, and why shouldn't it now?

The rumbling from Ohio is indicative of the nearness of the inevitable clash between Hanna and Foraker, and when it comes there will be something doing sure enough.

Ten feet of snow in Montana, the mercury dancing around the 100 mark in New York and charming spring weather in Virginia. Indeed, this is a wonderful country, with an eccentric climate.

We do no violence to the sacred prophecies by reminding our Western friends that storms in old Virginia rarely ever kill people.

Farmville's unique local option that came by accident seems to hold on better than Blackstone's, which was supposed to have come in the regular way.

It must be a little comforting to some other people to remember that none of the multi-millionaires of the country have good appetites or respectable digestion.

If a man must needs go crazy anyhow, it is a source of satisfaction that so good a thing as religion was the hobby that was to be trifled with, and they said that carcass had to leave town peacefully, if possible, but by vigorous force, if necessary, and it was taken hence. Good for Reidsville.

Colonel Bryan has at last come to the real point. He says Grover Cleveland is an old octopus. We suspected he thought it before.

When Harry Tucker and Hal Hood lock horns in the Tenth District there is going to be a lot of fun and double distilled hustling.

If you want a summer vacation, join the union and bring on a strike, seems to be the policy in many parts of the country.

The rains have washed the indigo hue from the physiognomy of the average Virginia farmer.

Danville's prohibition is threatening to butt into the courts.

It wasn't such an awfully bad drought after all.

That Madrid automobile smash-up ought to be a warning, but will it?

With a Comment or Two.

It is impossible for Cleveland to get the nomination, and if he could get it he couldn't be elected.—Norfolk County Democrat.

Then let him fish in peace. Why keep worrying him?—Times-Dispatch.

Our Richmond contemporary might profitably take some of its own advice on this point.—Norfolk County Democrat.

Perhaps we are not so cocksure of the possibilities the esteemed Democrat thinks it sees.

We are unable to see how the action of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in suddenly destroying one million dollars' worth of the poles and wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, contributes to the maintenance of prosperity in the United States.—Hartford Times.

It may help the wire factories and enable the line builders to prosper a bit. Some wires must surely take the place of those that were cut down.

Mr. Bryan is still keeping up his attacks on Cleveland and is apparently unwearied in his abuse of the ex-President, but how about the people? Aren't they a trifle tired of both?—Norfolk Ledger.

That seems to be the view a great many are taking of the situation.

The Postoffice Department's deliveries on Mr. Tulloch's charges are as variable as the yacht trial contests. One day Postmaster-General Payne denies everything; the next day he admits a little, and the day after the blanket denial is made again.—Columbia State.

He is kind to the newspaper correspondents and wants to keep them busy during the dull season.

New Heater.

A new electrical radiator, intended to supersede the steam heater, is formed by enameled iron plates, the space between being filled with powdered carbon, kept in position by asbestos cardboard. Into this radiator are led three copper strips, each at each end and one in the center, and a continuous current of electricity is passed from the center to the end strips. With a current of eight amperes at 250 volts, a heating surface of twenty-five square feet can be kept at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

—BY—
Harry Tucker

DAILY CALENDAR.
Tuesday—Johnny Comes Marching Home.
Wednesday—No place like home.

Goodness, me!
Why did we get that straw hat?
And that
Reminding us of the day
We went away
To the woods to rest,
Dressed in our best
Hair vest,
And trousers white—
We were out of sight.
The rain came down,
When we left town,
With a dull, sickening mud.
The woods were full of mud.
Our vest got wet
And we bet
Our trousers looked like last year's dirt.
When home we went.
We asked for rain and rain we got.
Blessed be the man who asketh not!

As our good friend, Mister Fred Jurgens, was waxing his mustache the other day, and putting some shoe polish on his patent leathers, he was startled by a noise from the hand that attends the Myrtle Shrine patrol.

"Zounds!" he muttered; "Charlie Phillips didn't tell me they was gone here a parade."

He reached down into the depths of his plug hat box, grabbed up his fez, and rushed to the door, so he could face the parade.

Sure enough, there, out in the middle of the street, were a whole lot of people with fezes on their heads and a band in front with a drum major.

But, even at that, our friend was fooled, for it turned out to be a parade of the colored firemen, and he withdrew in good order.

"Gosh, ding it!" he again muttered, as he saw the parade, and he pulled out of his plug hat box: "them things, startle me so, and now I'll be late to the show."

When ever anything comes up,
Don't make a sudden spring;
Be careful what you do or say,
In big or little thing.

If into sick room you should go,
With patient low and ill,
Don't stand at the bedside and say,
"Their cup of pleasure fill."

And when you want your salary raised,
Be sure to feel the way,
Just put the main guy on the back;
You'll get the raise some day.

If into play-house you should drop,
And can't enjoy the play,
Don't hiss or howl or make a kick,
But go your peaceful way.

Perchance into a barber's chair
You'll find yourself to drop,
Just let the barber do his work,
And conversation stop.

If on a trolley car you get,
With wrong transfer in hand,
Don't let conductor make you mad,
But take a firm, bold stand.

This is not all we have in mind,
Of other things, we say,
But there are things we best to put
Off to another day.

North Carolina Sentiment.
In an article enumerating the educational advantages in North Carolina, the Milton Herald says:

The educational redemption of the State seems much nearer than ever before. Barely four months of school, untrained teachers, poor school houses, and well nigh no supervision of the country schools is going to be a thing of the past. The State is now taking steps to arouse to the supreme duty and necessity of better training for their children.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel says:
The community of Wilson seems to relieve itself of the odium attached to the killing of Percy Jones, not alone by soundly condemning the murder, but by also employing a detective to gather testimony to insure the punishment of the guilty parties. A people can do no more.

Referring to Mr. Bryan's suggestion of the chief justice of North Carolina as a possible Democratic candidate for President, the Durham Herald says:

If Judge Clarke should receive the nomination he could carry North Carolina, and so could any other white man.

In commending the Farmers' Conventions, soon to be held in various parts of the State, the Wilmington Star says:

With intelligent culture and thorough methods the productive possibilities of agriculture in North Carolina are practically unlimited, and these conventions of farmers, conducted by competent men, all contribute something in that direction.

The Concord Tribune says:
While it is not likely that Cleveland will be nominated next year for the presidency this talk about him has done good. It has softened many of his enemies, and proves that the party is after a real Democrat and a strong man. Mr. Cleveland can yet show a pretty strong hand and a host of friends.

A Few Foreign Facts.
Germans in the Argentine are planning a national union similar to the German League in the United States.

Ching-cho-fu, a town in Shantung, which is 4,000 years old, saw two weeks ago the arrival of its first railway train.

General Botha has laid the corner-stone of the new Dutch Reformed Church at Pretoria. It is estimated that the building will cost \$23,000.

Two hundred delegates from various parts of the world have arrived at Biarritz to attend an international congress on "Thalassotherapy," or the treatment of disease by sea air, baths and voyages.

This summer a scientific expedition is to be sent to Mongolia by the Russian War Minister under the leadership of Captain W. L. Popoff, of the general staff.

All the principal public squares of Stockholm are now supplied with automatic telephone kiosks. The charge is a fraction over a penny per call.

Four great coal stations are about to be exploited in South Africa. The most southerly field lies between Ladysmith and the northern boundary of Natal. These regions will in the near future supply a large part of the world's demand for coal. Natal exported 24,000 tons in 1901.

Easy and Economical to Use
GORHAM SILVER POLISH
Contains no deleterious substance
Does not cake or adhere to the surface
All responsible jewelers keep it as cents a package

The Three Ages of Man.

In childhood, middle life and old age there is frequent need of the tonic properties that are contained in

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S Malt-Nutrine

It is nature's greatest assistant—not a dark beer but a real malt extract—positively helpful, non-intoxicating.

Sold by druggists. Prepared only by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n St. Louis, U. S. A.

THE PURPLE GOD.

By WILLIAM MURRAY GRAYDON. Copyright, 1903.

At this the bars rattled and the great gates swung on their hinges—for the guards suspected what errand they meant, and grunder and growler, flushed with food and drink and with gold in their pockets, trot out of the fortress gates and spur down the hilly street.

From Delhi, only eighteen miles away, they arrived in the afternoon a dusty, tired messenger, and the news he brought gladdened Chandra Singh's heart and relieved—at least, temporarily—his gloomy forebodings.

The tidings were all of victory. The rebels from Meerut—first the Third Cavalry, and then the Eleventh and Twentieth of the line—had reached the opposite bank of the River Jumna at daybreak. They crossed the bridge of boats, entered the town by the Calcutta gate, and were admitted to the palace by treacherous sepoys of the Thirty-eighth native Infantry.

All Europeans found there were at once slaughtered, and for the time being the decrepit old king had no authority whatever. Then followed massacre on massacre. Every Christian or Eurasian house in the town was attacked, and the gutters ran with blood. The Delhi bank and the English church were rifled and destroyed.

At the cantonments the native troops shot their officers, and a little handful of defenders blew up the powder magazine, and themselves with it, that it might not be captured by the enemy. At the time he left, the messenger declared, the rebels were on horseback, and the gates were closed.

Toward evening Azim Ullah and the Maulavi, attended by an escort, rode away from Jhalapur. They were to stop at Delhi and then travel on to Cawnpore, and were to be met by a messenger for delivery to Bahadur Shah and the Nana Sahib, written pledges of Chandra Singh's loyalty to the rebel cause.

Before daylight on that same morn, while the dawn stained watches at Meerut, Chandra Singh had written to say that he was skulking away like rats to their holes, and the eleven troopers of the Third Cavalry were galloping towards Chandra Singh's town, Lieutenant Pano and Sergeant Ruggles at the head of an escort, a score or more of miles to the north of Jhalapur, with their jaded horses tied close by.

The tale of their adventures, since we have now them in a brief one, begins at Rampoora, they found solitude and silence, dead bodies and smoldering heaps of ashes which told clearly enough what had happened.

But there was no trace of Ralph Endercourt or his sister, and Jack was just beginning to feel horribly certain that they had perished in the flames, when that agony was spared him by a mortally wounded servant—one of the Nana Sahib's—who was discovered beneath a clump of shrubbery.